**Simple programs and their meanings: Program 1**

class Hello

{

public static void main(String args[])

{

System.out.println("\u000c");//for clearing the previous outputs

System.out.println("Hello java");

}

}

Now, line by line meaning of the program

**First line: class Hello** declares a class and Hello is a java identifier that specifies the name of the class to be specified.

**Second line: {**

An opening brace. This denotes the scope for the class. i.e. the data members of the class the functions/methods which operate on the data members must be declared within the opening and closing braces of that class which defines the scope of it. (Scope of the class and scope of the variables and the functions which are local to the class)

**Third line:**

**public static void main (String args [])**

We have already discussed the use of public, static & void keywords for the main method. Now, I will tell the significance of string args []. String is an in build datatype for java and args [] is an array of String datatype. When the main function has only small no. of variables to deal with, which must be specified by the user then we can take those inputs with the help of args [] array. This is called taking command-line arguments.

**Fourth line: {**

Another opening braces… which is for defining the scope of main. It must be ended with a closing brace.

Now, all the variables which will be defined within the main method, and all the lines written within it, are local to the main. i.e. scope is main

**Fifth line: System.out.println(“\u000c”);**

**System** is a method under/in java.lang package. Now, java.lang package is by default included to all the java programs. So, it needs not to be explicitly specified.

Java.lang

Class System

Java.lang.object

Java.lang.System

public final class System extends object

Now, the System class (of java.lang package) contains several useful class fields and methods. Among the facilities provided by the System class are standard input, standard output and error output streams. Here, we use the standard output facility.

System.out.println(“\u000c”);

By doing this, we are first clearing the previous outputs and then print a new line in the output buffer.

**Sixth line: System.out.println(“Hello java”);**

By doing this, we print the string “Hello java” is the output buffer then prints a new line. i.e. next line which is to be printed in the output buffer, will be printed in a new line.

**Seventh line:}**

A closing brace. To end the scope of the main method

**Eighth line:}**

Another closing brace, to end the scope of the class **Hello**